Despatched by
Bull, Nye & Co.
Dent, Beale & Co.
Smith, Kennedy & Co.

Owners
D. N. Camajee & Co.
& Co.
...e, Matheson & Co.
& N. M. Lungrana.
...ssoon, Sons & Co.
Cama & Co.
...ll & Co.
...tine Heard & Co.
...n, Bowman & Co.
...y & Co.
...ll & Co.

...orsted Pieces	Coals. Tons	Iron Tons
71	..	..
..	..	..

Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
763,824	3,800,627	6,411
3,733,923	12,459,985	15,192
2,914,660	12,494,140	15,572
3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
5,754,113	22,363,370	13,217

Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
623,764	11,372,141	19,117
1,973,991	12,310,36?	15,915
546,883	13,867,497	13,162

Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
4,314,151	1,740,787	..
2,370,075	2,986,332	35
3,974,879	5,623,708	415

Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
8,435,346	47,107,914	17,325
8,120,400	53,969,306	16,134
..	6,861,38?	..
314,946	..	1,091

Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
87	..	..
481	..	..
148	..	..
..	..	19
..	6,000	..
..	23,000	..
63	33,500	..
779	62,500	19
..	..	1
..	..	..
779	62,500	37

Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
..	..	..
16,000	8	916
..	..	..
2,000	26	..
..	81	..
14,100	16	..
5,000	8	..
..	..	..
37,100	139	916
..	..	..
..	..	..
..	..	..
..	..	31
37,100	139	978

...r Silk. Bales	Raw Silk Peculs	Silk Piece Goods Cases.
21	22.40	864
16	..	..
..	..	20
..	..	..
37	22.40	884

Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
31,400	111,400
31,000	111,400
173,300	327,200
236,600	550,000

...Cents; To Non-Subscribers, ...lars; Repetitions One Dollar ...hae.

THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 40. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 3rd MAY, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque *ALVERTON*, 409 Tons, Captain Buckland. Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque *MANDARIN*, 344 Tons, Captain Pipon. Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having dissolved their Co-Partnership by mutual consent, all outstanding accounts owing to the late firm will be received by Wm. Kay, Esq., to whom, parties having claims against the same are requested to forward them

KIRK, IRONS & MOTTLEY.

The private Dispensary of the late firm will be conducted as an open and general one under the superintendence of

GEORGE MOTTLEY, *Surgeon.*

Shanghae, 1st April, 1851.

INSURANCES.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. Ewart, Lyon & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. Russell & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10.000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from Henry Tatham, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVER-LAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, Pale SHERRY, PORT, Pale BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from Ningpo, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton and Macao, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Ex-*ALBEMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from Paris and London, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,
Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT-KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
Moore's Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED per *Androklos* and for sale by the undersigned—

PORTABLE WATER CLOSETS, Complete.
Ladies & Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
Do. Do. WRITING DESKS.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Do. Leather Reticules and Papier Maché COMPANIONS.
INKSTANDS, PEN HOLDERS, and PEN WIPERS.
Paper WEIGHTS, and Dogshead LETTER-CLIPS (new style.)
MATCH BOXES with Wax Tapers.
Patent APERIENT FOUNTAINS.
RAILWAY WHISTLES.
CEGAR CASES.
French Polished Mahogany MERCHANTS CABINETS.
TAPE MEASURES.
Windsor, Almond, and Honey SOAP.
Cloth, Alpaca, and Tweed CAPS.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gold and Silver mounted RIDING WHIPS.
Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS, Assorted.
And a few elaborately CARVED PLATTERS.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SEDDEN & Co.,

BEG to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that they have opened an Establishment near the Bridge at the *Yangking pang,* on the English side, for Supplying BUTCHERS MEAT, &c., of the best quality and on most reasonable terms, and hope by strict attention to all orders conferred to merit the Public Patronage.

Shanghae, 3rd April, 1851.

N.B.—Families and ships supplied with Fresh and Corned Beef, Neats Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Live Stock, Vegetables, &c., on moderate terms.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER.
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 50 Cents each—
If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 1st May, 1851.

The weather has continued disagreeable during the last week up to to-day. The wheat crops do not seem to have suffered materially from the continued wet, otherwise than by the undue development of the stalks and consequent deficiency in that of the ears—the grains are now forming rapidly. The beans are healthy, in many places the pods have attained a length of three inches, containing seeds two lines in their greatest diameter. The peasants were observed yesterday for the first time scattering cotton seed among the wheat, to be ready to take the place of the latter crop when cut down. The average temperature during the past week has been 57° 4′; during the corresponding week of 1850 it attained an average of 65° 3′—an excess of heat over the present season of no less than 7° 9′. On comparing the range of the thermometer during the whole of April in both years, it will be found that the average of 1850 was 59° 4′, while it has only attained to 55° 6′ in the present year.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April. Day of Month.	April. Day of Week.	Barometer. 1851	Barometer. 1850	Thermometer. 1851	Thermometer. 1850	Wind. 1851	Wind. 1850	Rain. 1851	Rain. 1850
25	F.	29.79	30.02	56.5	75.5	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	S. to S.S.E.	0.80	0.00
26	S.	29.88	30.11	55.5	52.5	W.N.W. to N.W.	N.N.E.	0.40	0.40
27	*S.*	30.12	30.27	61.	63.	E.	N.W. to N.	0.04	0.70
28	M.	29.87	30.21	60.	62.	S. to S.S.E.	N.N.E. to E.	0.00	0.00
29	Tu.	30.01	30.09	58.	67.5	N.W. to N.N.W.	S.E. to W.	0.47	0.00
30	W.	30.08	30.18	55.	68.	S.S.E. to S.E.	N.W. to W.N.W.	0.00	0.09
May. 1	Th.	30.11	30.28	56.	69.	S.S.E.	S.S.W. to S.S.E.	0.03	0.00
							Total	1.74	1.19

Shanghae, 2d May, 1851.

PHRASES IN THE SHANGHAE DIALECT.

é pronounced as *a* in fate.	e pronounced as in met.	o pronounced as in not.
á " " " far.	eu " " " jeune.(Fr.)	u " " " run.
â " " " fall.	í " " " me.	ú " " " rule.
a " " " fan.	i " " " pin.	ü " " " une.(Fr.)
	ó " " " no.	

139. If you plant it shallow I fear it will die.
種來淺之末 常 怕要死个
Tsúng lé tshì tsz meh, tsáng pó yá sí kó.
Plant come shallow, constantly fear will die.

140. Bring some water and water it.
種拉个樹上要澆澆水
Tsúng lá kó zúz long, yá tiá tiá sz.
Planted tree upon, wish bring bring water.

141. Otherwise the sun will wither it.
勿然末日頭要曬殺之
Feh zé meh, nyi duh yá só sah tsz.
Otherwise sun will dry kill.

142. Will the frost injure it?
冬裡个霜怕个否
Dúng lì kó song, pó kó vdh.
Winter in 's frost, fear or not?

143. Yes, the frost will kill it.
怕霜个落霜上要死个
Pó song kó, lok song long yá sí kó.
Fears frost, falls frost upon will die.

144. Then how must it be taken care of?
蓋末那能要所張伊
Keh meh ná nung yá súz tsáng í.
Then what manner must attend to it?

145. Take some straw and cover it.
要担點柴來遮遮个
Yá ta tí zá lé tsó tsó kó.
Wish take some fuel come cover cover.

146. It must not be left in the open air, in winter.
冬裡露天放勿得个
Dúng lì, lú t'ji, fong feh tuh kó.
Winter in, damp air, place not can.

147. It must be brought in.
要搬到裡向來
Yá dúh tá lì hiáng lé.
Must take to inside come.

148. The frost will not injure it.
勿怕霜个凍得起个
Feh pó song kó, dúng tuh chí kó.
Not fear frost, freeze can stand.

149. Does this tree bear flowers?
第棵樹開花个否
Tí kú zúz ké hwó kó vdh.
This tree open flowers or not?

150. It bears no flowers, only leaves.
勿開花个正生葉个
Feh ké hwó kó, tsung sáng yih kó.
Not open flowers, only bears leaves.

151. It has flowers and blooms in the second month.
有花个二月裡末開者
Yeu hwó kó, nyí nü lì meh, ké tseh.
Has flowers, second month in, opens.

152. What is the color of its flowers?
開起花來末啥顏色
Ké chí hwó lé meh, sá nga suh.
Open begin flowers come, what color?

153. Its flowers are white.
開起花來末白个
Ké chí hwó lé meh, páh kó.
Open begin flowers come, white.

154. Have they any fragrance?
第个花開起來香个否
Tí kó hwó, ké chí lé hiáng kó vdh.
These flowers, open begin come fragrant or not?

155. They have no fragrance, are merely beautiful.
勿香个不過好看个
Feh hiáng kó, beh kú há kean kó.
Not fragrant, only good look.

156. They are very fragrant.
最香个香來些个
Tsuè hiáng kó, hiáng lé sí kó.
Very fragrant, fragrant exceedingly.

157. How long does it continue in bloom?
開之幾時末要謝者
Ké tsz kí zz meh, yá siá tseh.
Opened, what time will fall?

158. For about a month.
約歸個巴月月
Yáh kwé kú pó nü nüh.
About one month month.

159. Will this flower grow from a divided root?
第个花好挨開來種个否
Tí kó hwó há á ké lé tsúng kó vdh.
This flower can divide plant or not?

160. It will not, you must plant the seed.
好勿挨个要落秧種个
Feh há á kó, yá loh yáng tsúng kó.
Not well divide, must drop shoots plant.

161. What flowers will grow from grafting?
那裡樣花末接得活个
A' lì yáng hwó meh, tsih tuh weh kó.
What sort flowers, graft can live?

162. The "Maou-tan" and some others, will live by grafting.
牡丹花咾啥全接得活个
Mú ta hwó lá sá, zí tsih tuh weh kó.
Male red flower and what, all graft can live.

163. Does this tree bear fruit?
第棵樹結啥菓子个否
Tí kú zúz kyí sá kú tsz kó vdh.
This tree bear what fruit or not?

164. It bears no fruit, only flowers.
勿結菓子个正開花个
Feh kyí kú tsz kó, tsung ké hwó kó.
Not bears fruit, only opens flowers.

165. Yes, it bears fruit.
是拉个結菓子个
Sz lá kó, kyí kú tsz kó.
Yes, bears fruit.

166. When does it bear fruit?
啥辰光末結菓子者
Sá zung kwong meh kyí kú tsz tseh.
What time light bear fruit?

167. When its flowers have fallen the fruit appears.
開罷之花末結者
Ké bá tsz hwó meh, kyí tseh.
Opened past flowers, it bears.

168. When does its fruit ripen?
菓子幾時末熟者
Kú tsz, kí zz meh, sók tseh.
Fruit, what time ripened?

169. It ripens in autumn.
交之秋末熟者
Ká tsz tshieu meh, sók tseh.
Transferred to autumn, ripened.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 3RD MAY, 1851.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH, will (D.V.) be re-opened for Divine Service, on Sunday next, May 4th. Hours of Service 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M. Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Feby.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	10th March	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	19th March	Amoy,	16th April
Madras,	14th March	Hongkong,	19th April
Singapore,	7th April	Ningpo,	1st April
Penang,	3d April	New York,	13th Feby.
Batavia,	25th March	San Francisco,	26th Feby.
Manila,	7th April	Sdwich. Islands,	1st March

IN pursuing our enquiry, into the progress, state, and prospects, of the Foreign Trade with China, it is we conceive a point of great importance, to keep its various branches steadily in view, if we would discern the true means, by which the causes which tend to confine and retard it, may be eradicated.

China, and every question connected with it, unfortunately appear to be doomed in England, either to indifference, and mere passing observation, or to erroneous and one-sided opinion, the result of imperfect knowledge, and of partial investigation. Even among those, more directly interested in Chinese affairs, we sometimes observe extraordinary ignorance of real facts, and the want of clear and distinct views. The "*immense population*," and "*vast resources*" of China, are vague expressions, which ever and anon salute us on the one side, while the reduction of the Tea Duties is sounded on the other, as the panacea for all complaints, of limited markets, and stagnation of trade. We have a Gordian knot to disentangle, and thus, as with Alexander's sword, it is to be cut asunder! To the high duty on Tea, it is said, the present *stationary and even retrograde position* of the Trade, is mainly if not alone, due: reduce this, and renewed vigour will take the place of dulness and inactivity: hence will be derived increased consumption of, and consequent demand for, Tea, and in return there will certainly be found increased competition among the Chinese, for Cotton and Woollen Cloths; here indeed are centred glorious hopes for the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and herein lies their only salvation, from an unprofitable trade. Now, while we fully admit the burden of the present tax imposed on Tea, condemn it as unjust and contrary to the spirit of Free-Trade, and appreciate its injurious influence in confining our home consumption, we cannot exactly perceive, how its reduction is of itself to bring about such wonderful results, as appear to be very generally expected from the measure. Reduced cost will doubtless lead to a gradually increased consumption, and the increased demand, will naturally cause such a gradual extension of the native cultivation of the plant, and preparation of the leaf, for foreign sale, as will obviate any permanent rise in the buying price, and eventually produce a larger supply at a lower value. We grant this, that in due course of time, we shall probably be able to export a considerably larger quantity of Tea, than at present at equivalent or even lower prices, if it is admitted into home consumption at 1s. per lb. duty. Changes, such as these, do not take effect, *per saltum*: they require time for their development. But supposing that the Chinese growers, could in a single season, provide a largely increased quantity of Tea, to meet an extraordinary impetus given to home consumption, by a reduction of the duty, experience scarcely warrants us in assuming, that our Manufactured goods, would, to any increased extent, be taken in payment for the extra quantity.

The Exports from Shanghae, have been gradually increasing, for the last seven years, while the Imports of Manufactured Goods, have been latterly fluctuating, and inclining to decrease. Now, if with an increasing Export, we have hitherto found no correspondingly larger payments, made through the medium of Manufactured goods, but on the contrary, increased payments through the medium of Opium, we cannot well avoid the conclusion, that some special condition is required, in regard to the former articles, before any increase of demand for them, consequent on any probable increase of demand for Tea, can be reasonably looked for.

It is an evident principle of Commerce between one country and another, that they respectively import such commodities, as are to each of more value than those which they export in payment. No country can continue for any length of time to import commodities which are to it of less value, than those which it exports.

For example China produces Tea for export to England, say to the value of £100,000, with all charges, for which England offers her in payment, Manufactured goods, which are to the Importer worth a similar sum. To the Chinese however, in consequence of limited markets, these goods instead of yielding him the ordinary profit of the capital employed, are only worth £95,000, showing a loss on the principal of £5,000, if he sells his Tea at its cost price, to save himself from which, he must add to the price of his Tea, the equivalent value of £5,000. But if an unusual quantity of goods, were to be suddenly tendered in such a state of the market, in payment for an increased quantity of Tea, prices of the former would experience a fall, while those of the latter would still further rise. The Purchaser of Tea, must therefore naturally look for other cheaper means of payment, which at present will probably be found in the more readily current and convenient medium of Opium.

We feel convinced that nothing but an enlarged market, acquired by opening the country to commercial freedom, will ever induce a materially larger consumption of Foreign Manufactured goods in China, let people fancy what they please. Cotton Cloth cannot be forced upon a limited number of people, when they have already more than enough. We must find more consumers, and cheaper goods, if we would extend demand, and be able to pay for increased quantities of Tea, in the productions of our Manufactories.

To increase the consumption of Tea in England, we must reduce the price by the removal of the present oppressive duty, and to increase the consumption of our Manufactured goods in China, we must enlarge the field, by the removal of the present obstacles to a free and unfettered intercourse. In both cases there is a similar restricting cause, but while the amelioration of the effect of the one, may be a sequence of that of the other, we can see no good argument to prove, that it must be a necessary consequence.

If a larger supply of Raw Cotton could be obtained, we might then perhaps be able from greater comparative cheapness, more effectually to supplant the native Manufactures, and thus to some extent increase consumption of our own, even within the narrow limits to which our Trade is at present confined. We cannot, however, look for any great expansion of our general Trade, from measures which do not penetrate to the root of the evil. The reduction of the duty on Tea will doubtless be in many respects, a boon to those engaged in the Trade, and to the consuming labouring population in England, by whom the burden of the tax is chiefly felt. But those who expect it, to cause an increased demand in China for Manufactured goods, at paying prices, will we fear be certainly disappointed. They must search deeper, and take a wider and more careful view of the whole question, if they would arrive at correct conclusions.

Amid the jar of conflicting interests, and the war of words on secondary points, the vital interests of the Trade, seem likely to be entirely neglected. Attention has of late been chiefly directed to the question of smuggling, a system pregnant with injury to the public well-being, and the discussion of which is now of serious importance.

We are right heartily glad to see the straight-forward line of conduct which Her Majesty's Consul, in co-operation with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, is pursuing, towards the destruction of this injurious and dishonourable system. We trust that the Members of the Committee of the Chamber, having clearly determined the path in which duty lies, will persevere, with strict integrity of purpose, and unwavering firmness of action. We trust that they will be numbered, not among those, who would yield to the influence of every wind that blows, but among the men, who seeing clearly before them, an ultimate object of good, advance steadily and faithfully to its accomplishment, never yielding one iota of their position, in despite of the great and it may be invidious difficulties, which they must necessarily be prepared to encounter. Only let this be the direction of their conduct, and whatever may be the final result, they will have the satisfaction of knowing, that they have not swerved from the performance of their duty as British Merchants.

THE *Island Queen*, brought up a small portion of the February Mail, on Wednesday evening last, another part of the mail came in, however, per the *Audax* on the 1st instant.

The chief news is the break up of the Russell Ministry, which was expected to be remodelled and still to retain Lord John as Premier when the mail left, we give a few extracts elsewhere—the latest dates are quoted above.

FROM the notice contained in another part of our Journal it will be seen that TRINITY CHURCH is so far completed, to allow of its being re-opened for Divine Service on Sunday next. We trust next week to furnish, for the benefit of our friends at a distance, an architectural description of the restored fabric.

No. 35.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, April 23rd, 1851.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th in which I am informed the Committee await some further communication as to the details best adapted to secure the end they have in view.

Information of Smuggling transactions, in time to enforce the legal penalties, is the one great desideratum. Can the Chamber supply this, and will it? If as I conceive, you have already answered both these questions in the affirmative, it only remains for the Committee to mature their plans for securing this object. I, on my part, am quite prepared to insist upon the obligation of the Chinese Authorities to obtain convictions in each case, and confiscate the goods in accordance with the spirit and wording of our Treaties. For obtaining such information you are aware Her Majesty's Consul has no efficient means at his disposal, and without it he can do nothing with Authorities, who even deny the existence of Smuggling, and can be met only by proofs.

The chances of loss to the fair trader and of pecuniary responsibility on parties lodging information in the first place; and the difficulty of making it equally operative on vessels not sailing under the British Flag in the second, are the two great obstacles in your way.

The first I am informed the Committee think not altogether insuperable, and any chances of loss to either party might, I think, be further covered by an arrangement with the Taouiae as the Superintendent of Customs, to hold any goods confiscated, liable for the amount of damages which it could be shown were not otherwise recoverable from the Smuggler.

The second can only be met by insisting upon the due execution of the Treaties on the part of the Chinese Government, if not in *obtaining* the information, at least in *using* it. There can be no doubt that every Consul can rightfully call upon the local Authorities to take proceedings upon information against any ship, or Merchant, attempting to evade the payment of duties according to Tariff, whatever be their nation. Upon the obligation of the Chinese to levy duties impartially upon *all* Foreign Trade is based the right to collect them upon *any*. I am prepared to press therefore the rigid application of this principle to its fullest extent, admitting, not less readily, the right of all other Consular Representatives to adopt the same course in reference to British Subjects.

Without efficient protection can be secured equally to the fair trader and the parties lodging an information; and security against the partial application of any repressive measures, by which immunity for Smuggling might be obtained under Foreign Flags; obviously nothing effective can be attempted. Failure in the first condition would paralyze all efforts, and in the second lead, by necessary consequence, to the transfer of our Trade, and the increased growth of the very evil it is the object of the Committee to check.

The Chinese Authorities as I have shown, however, have no alternative, consistent with the maintenance of Treaties, but to take proceedings upon information against any and all parties criminated;—and if they should at any time refuse, it will then be for the Committee to assist in establishing the facts by unquestionable evidence, and they will neither find me backward in asserting the rights our Treaties confer, nor in calling the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government to the true state of affairs, and the necessity of some better protection for British interests.

There are some objections no doubt to the course you are about to enter upon, but they are far outweighed, I believe, by the benefit it promises to secure, and the urgency of the evil to which you are exposed. There is no question that it is the proper and exclusive business of the Chinese Government to protect their own revenue, and so far as *their* loss by smuggling is concerned, if they either cannot, or will not, make any adequate effort to do this, they might very equitably be left to bear the consequences. But unfortunately as we are circumstanced, it is not the Chinese Revenue alone that suffers, but the interests of our Commerce generally, and of every fair trader whose funds are invested in it. It is in defence of these interests, and not of the Chinese Revenue, that you are called upon to supply, if possible, a remedy for the apathy and negligence of the Custom-house Authorities, and to perform a part of the work that only properly belongs to them.

Before I conclude I would briefly refer to some of the more specific measures suggested by the Committee in your first letter;—

The farming of the duties by the Chinese Government to the Taouiae at their full annual value, a measure already strongly recommended to the consideration of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is one which, if it can be obtained, will go far to apply a remedy, and greatly lessen the labours of the Committee, although it may not be free from disadvantages of another kind.

The levy of the Export duties upon the *sellers* and not the *buyers* of Chinese Produce for shipment, would leave the Chinese among themselves to settle the payment; and whether equitably managed or otherwise, could not affect the Foreign Merchant whose hands would be clean. Whatever evils might in process of time attach to this, as to all other systems in China, (to be dealt with as they arose)—it would I think place Foreign Merchants on a fair footing with each other, and relieve them equally of the temptation, and the power,—to smuggle in *Exports*.

We come to the *Imports*, for which no effectual remedy suggests itself, beyond that of making it an affair of personal and pecuniary interest to the Taouiae vigilantly to collect the revenue. In reference to the obligation, which you suggest might be imposed upon Consignees, to send in to their respective Consuls, in addition to the particulars of their Cargoes hitherto made known, the Marks and Numbers of all packages to their Consignment, together with the Captain's Bills of Lading inwards; and that both the Consulate and the Custom-house books should be open for inspection to any party desiring information, you will perceive that this necessarily involves the consent and co-operation of all the other Consular Representatives, as well as of the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, and in the absence of the Consul of the United States and the Consul of France at this moment, it is impossible either to ascertain their views or obtain their concurrence. I can only say at present therefore that if the Committee are satisfied such free access would not lead to the undue exposure of the legitimate business of one Merchant to another to their mutual injury, I see no other difficulty. It is quite clear, however, that this is a measure, which to be effective for the attainment of the object in view, much be *general*, and it would avail little to throw open to inspection all the details of British Trade, if like information could be withheld in respect to any other.

Not only in this but in every respect, the cordial co-operation of all the Consular Representatives at the Port is most desirable, and I will lose no time in consulting with them as soon as those of my colleagues return who are now absent, and obtaining, if possible, the concurrence and assistance of all. The rule already adopted by the Custom-house to receive no report of a Foreign vessel except through an accredited Consular Agent will make such consent conclusive, and, any measures agreed to, operative upon every ship.

The verification of the Manifests by examination, on the part of Chinese Custom-house officers, of bales or packages, *with any certainty or regularity*, or the possibility of obtaining from them any full or trustworthy particulars of the number of packages from each ship, seem to me alone impracticable of the measures proposed. It is precisely *to the want of such checks and means of verification*, we are to attribute the existing prevalence of Smuggling, and it is to supply this deficiency on the part of the Chinese, that the active assistance of the Committee is required.

Having thus in every point, as I believe, answered your queries fully and explicitly, and furnished all the information in my power for the guidance of the Committee, I have given them the best proof of my readiness to render every assistance, and to work with them, earnestly and frankly for the suppression of Smuggling; and I may add, if the like cordial co-operation on the part of the Committee and the Chamber may be counted upon, with fair hope that despite of all obstacles, Smuggling will be checked.

Of one thing I am certain, that whatever may be the result of our joint efforts to this end, there is much to be gained in furtherance of your interests by a vigorous and straightforward course, and little to be lost. Either the Committee will succeed in stopping the smuggling, or they may place themselves in a position to demonstrate the impossibility of attaining this object by the means at their and my disposal, when the active intervention of Her Majesty's Government could fairly be claimed to effect such modification of our Treaties and relations with China, as should be needful to protect the legitimate interests of our Commerce.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To

A. F. CROOM, Esq.,
Chairman to the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghae.

SHANGHAE, *April 26th*, 1851.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd instant, which reached me on the day following, the contents were this morning communicated by me to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and I am happy to say were received by them with great satisfaction.

I now on the behalf of the Committee reply to such portions of your letter as they think require notice.

They do not hesitate to say they will be prepared to furnish you with information of any smuggling transaction that may come officially to their knowledge relying upon your assurance that the smuggled cargo shall be confiscated and they deem it highly desirable that the penalty should be made as severe as the treaty allows.

Your suggestion that an understanding be entered into with the Taouiae to hold all confiscated goods liable for the amount of damage when it can be shown, it could not be recovered from the smuggler is considered by the Committee of vital importance.

The Committee take due note that you have submitted to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary the questions of the farming of the duties by the Taouiae at their full annual value and the making the native sellers responsible for the duties on all produce and the Committee await the opinion of His Excellency thereon.

The Committee consider it to be essential to the success of their endeavors that there be free access to the Consular and Custom-house Books, but until the consent of the other Consuls be obtained they need not at present enter more fully into details.

It is sufficiently obvious that these as well as any other measures that may be adopted for the suppression of smuggling cannot be considered complete unless made applicable to and operative in the same manner upon all parties of all nations.

The remainder of your letter has received the careful consideration of the Committee, and they beg to thank you for the full and distinct manner in which you have met them on this important subject.—I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. F. CROOM,
Chairman of the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce.

To

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
Shanghae.

SHANGHAE, *May 2d*, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—Your insertion of the following will I hope be acceptable to your readers:—

SHANGHAE RACES.

The first day's racing of our Spring Meeting, came off on Tuesday, the 22nd, when our course was graced with the usual number of the fair sex, and attended by all of the sterner;—a considerable number of Chinese were collected to see, to them the somewhat novel sight of horse-racing. The weather on this day as well as on the second day, was rather unfavorable and dispiriting; the first day being dull and chilly, the second day's sport being somewhat damped by occasional showers, which came rather too frequently and too heavily, to be altogether agreeable.

—FIRST DAY.—

The first day's sport commenced with a field of six for the SHANGHAE PARK STAKES,—*Dobbin, Don Juan, Little Donald, Roofscrambler, Wagtail*, and *Struggles*,—*Dobbin*, took the lead which he kept to the willows, here he was collaredand passed by the *Don*, who then swerved, *Dobbin*, resuming the lead made a good race to the finish and won by a length. *Struggles*, struggled gallantly but in vain; at the run in, both he, and his rider klissed their mother earth, when they had any, but a bird's-eye view of the course.

For the GRIFFINS PLATE, there started —*Old Boy, Pantaloon, Der Schottish, Silva* and *Teeloy*;—The first heat was won by *Silva*, who very nearly distanced all his opponents, and had his jockey's judgement been on a par with his horsemanship, *Silva* would no doubt have been the winner of the Griffin's Cup. For the second heat, *Silva*, and *Pantaloon*, went away a good pace, but *Silva*, used up by his previous exertions was obliged to succumb to the *Pantaloon*, who in his

tung was passed by *Old Boy* who won easily, *Der Schottish*, a bad third. The third heat, was between *Old Boy*, and *Pantaloon*, the former being too old to be caught, won easily. *Der Schottish*, must shine much in our sporting annuals. *Teetoy*, did not support the fame of his namesake in the south. We regretted to notice that the handsome Cup so liberally presented by a Member of the Race Club, did not produce a better field to contest the prize.

The Woosung Plate, brought to the post, the following,—*Don Juan*, *Little Donald*, *Polka*, *Ugly Buck*, and *Taoutae*, —a fine race between the three first named, and won cleverly, the *Don*, winning by a length, *Taoutae*, no where! Alas poor *Taoutae*; we may well exclaim with a learned friend of ours, an *L.L.D.* and *A.S.S.* "*Taoutae's* occupation's gone." Shakespeare—hem!

The following started for the Little Welter;—*Roofscrambler*, *Don Juan* and *Emigrant*. The latter held the lead to the fives' court, *Roofscrambler*, and *Don Juan* well up. *Roofscrambler* now went a head, followed by the *Don*, the former being brought in an easy winner. *Emigrant's* confirmed habit of bolting, is a severe thorn in his owner's side, and apt occasionally to plant one in that of his jockey.

Selling Stakes—*Wagtail*, *Old Boy*, and *Ugly Buck*, came to the post for this race, a very pretty race, won by *Wagtail*, the *Old* fellow a good second—the *Buck* showing to little advantage. The winner being unclaimed may still wag his tail to his owner's satisfaction.

—Second Day.—

The Manila Cup.—This race in consequence of *Charlie's* lameness, he being pulled up first round, may be considered a match between *Jerry*, and *Antelope*, both ponies being brought out in fine condition. First heat *Jerry* took the lead and kept it; he was never headed by his opponent and won by 3 or 4 lengths. For second heat *Antelope* and his jockey did their best, at a fast pace, waited on all the way by *Jerry*, whose jockey and owner, put him out at the willows and again landed him an easy winner, yet unconquered, for the Manila Cup, and, in our humble opinion, requiring a good poney to beat him.

Shanghae Cup;—*Little Donald*, *Pantaloon*, *Major*, *Ugly Buck*, and *Polka*, contested this race. 1st heat, a fine *Struggles* between *Little Donald* and the *Major*, the latter losing by a length, *Pantaloon* well up.

The *Major*, was used up second heat, but there was a close race between *Little Donald* and *Pantaloon*; the latter while leading at the run in, true to his name, threw a summerset, and landed his rider inside the rails; however amusing these evolutions might be to the spectators, we have reason to believe, they were little relished by the gentleman in Pink; *Little Donald* had then the race to himself, and we congratulate his rider on winning the two best races of the meeting.

For the Tsatlee;—*Dobbin*, *Antelope* and *Der Schottish* started. The first heat was one of the best contested races of the day, *Dobbin* beating *Antelope* by a neck, the dancer well up; for the second heat, *Antelope* was distanced, his jockey being short weight, won easily by our old favorite *Dobbin*.

Three horses, only, accepted for the Handicap Race;—*Antelope*, *Pantaloon*, and *Major*;—*Antelope*, won in gallant style with the weight he carried, proving, that Manila blood can give our native stock 14-lbs. or 21-lbs., and beat them easily.

Jerry, and *Antelope*,—went for the Ladies' Purse;—*Polka*, going in to make the race, *Jerry*, was hard held first round and won the second as he pleased, his rider making a gallant Salaam to the Ladies who graced the Grand Stand.

The Scurry Stakes brought out,—*Don Juan*, *Little Donald*, *Roofscrambler*, and others,—After several ineffectual attempts, the starter got them off. They all went at a rattling pace, which was kept up all the way round, this being one of the fastest, and certainly the closest race of the Meeting. The *Don*, only beating by a neck, thus keeping up his old reputation and continuing as he deserves the pride of Woosung.

The Hurdles being now fixed,—*Major*, *Wagtail*, and *Der Schottish*,—came to the post, the two latter made the running at a fearful pace to the first hurdle, which both took cleverly and in gallant style, *Major*, doing the same close on their heels; *Wagtail*, took the second hurdle first, but missing his footing, brought himself and rider to the ground; *Der Schottish*, and rider rolling over them. *Major*, took the second hurdle quietly, and continued round the course at his own pace, his rider taking him over the hurdles with steadiness and neatness, landing him a winner amid the congratulations of friends, and much to the delight of his owner.

The native race was productive of the usual allowance of merriment, three horses having bolted right across country, and a fourth having regularly squatted on the course, left the prize an easy gain to a steady old horse, who now had it all his own way.

Whether from the dullness of the weather or from few new Ponies having been brought out, or from these causes combined, we think the present Meeting has been less attractive and exciting than the previous ones which we have witnessed; we trust next meeting will be held on the new course, and that a number of fresh Ponies will come forward, to court the public favour. Happily no accident occurred during the meeting to mar its enjoyment, or to cause it to be looked back upon with any feelings but those of pleasure.

Yours faithfully,

Ma-lae.

For the North-China Herald.

A PEEP AT AMOY.

Amoy is ten or fifteen miles from the sea, and its harbor is one of the finest on the coast of China. Your course in reaching it is nearly west, perhaps a little northwest, entering, as we did by the more southern of the two passages leading to it. This entrance has on the north a wide, low, sandy beach for some distance, and then it gradually rises to barren, rocky hills. On these you will discover two small pagodas, and by the aid of a glass, one or two villages or hamlets, in green depressions—they cannot be called vallies—less barren than the other parts of the island; for such it is, though not distinguishable, from your position, from the mainland which rises in mountains far off in the blue distance.

On the south, you have bold, high mountains rising abruptly from the water, covered for the most part, with stunted trees, while here and there you see the bare rocks. A tall pagoda stands on the top of the highest peak, and it is visible for many miles at sea. Snugly anchored in a little bay on your right, you will discover two or three foreign vessels, and at first, you may suppose they are lying in the harbor at Amoy, but you soon learn your mistake, when on approaching nearer, you see no signs of a town. These vessels are opium smugglers. They take up their station at this distance from the city, in order the more securely to carry on the traffic in this contraband article. The native dealers in the drug can come off in well manned and armed boats, to this retired place, with less danger of interruption from the Custom-house officers. Beautifully situated on the side of a hill, not far from this spot, and embowered in trees of luxuriant foliage, is a temple to the Queen of Heaven—a deity worshipped mostly by sailors.

Still proceeding towards Amoy, you soon approach a line of five or six rocks, rising perpendicularly out of the water and stretching across the mouth of the harbor. They present quite a formidable barrier in appearance, and the deepest channel lies between two so near together, that at first sight you would think a ship could scarcely sail through with safety; but with good seamanship and a steady helm you may pass them unharmed. Now you come opposite to the island of Amoy on the north, but you do not yet see the town, as it is situated on the western or southwestern side of the island—the native shipping with perhaps two or three foreign sail, point out its position.

The southern beach of this island, for some two miles, is of white sand, very firm and compact, and it affords a fine walking and riding ground for the foreigners resident at Amoy. A long range of batteries runs along the beach, which were mounted by unwieldy guns, and manned by cowardly troops, during the war in 1841,—of course to little purpose. Not far from the shore, the rocks rise suddenly into a rugged hill, over which a stone wall passes, beginning at the water's edge. I did not learn whether this barrier extends entirely across the island, so as to enclose the city, but presumed it did. We had few opportunities for making inquiries as our vessel remained there but a few hours.

On quite a commanding eminence which overlooks the town, the British flag shows you the Consular establishment. The wild and rugged aspect of the rocks on this part of the island is greatly increased. Huge masses seem quite torn off from the sides of the hill, leaving deep clefts and yawning chasms. One large fragment on the shore, seen from a particular direction, bears some resemblance to a female figure in a sitting posture. From this circumstance, we were told, the foreign residents have styled it "Queen Bess."

The town now appears in sight, and in its leading features, is like most other Chinese towns. A vast number of low buildings densely crowded together, having tiled roofs, with the usual sloping curve and projecting eaves. Among these, your attention will be first attracted by several buildings constructed in the native style, but furnished with glass windows and some other foreign improvements. These are occupied by missionaries. That small island on your left, and just opposite the town, about a half-mile distant is Ku-lang-su—the site of the British garrison in the late war. Not a trace of its foreign occupancy now remains. As soon as the island was evacuated by the troops, the natives destroyed every thing that could remind them of the unwelcome visit of the "outside barbarians." The foreign residents have a burial ground here, and the tombstones bear some worthy names. As there are pleasant walks on this island, it is also visited for recreation. The departure of our ship prevented us, much to our regret, from seeing and learning more of Amoy.

Carolus.

(From the London News, Feby. 24.)

The resignation of Lord John Russell and his Cabinet is the event of the fortnight—our latest and most pregnant news. On Friday afternoon he met his colleagues, and after three-quarters of an hour of divided councils, left them for the presence of the Queen, and placed his resignation in her Majesty's hands. We have had proofs of his growing weakness since the commencement of the session, and the record we now afford of the loss of parliamentary confidence and sympathy as demonstrated in the proceedings of the last ten nights, will sufficiently account for the catastrophe. Rumours of divisions in the cabinet had for some time preceded the opening of Parliament; but when did a session open without such rumours? However, a disagreement with his subalterns, although it may explain some halting and confusion in their proceedings, does not account for Lord John Russell's resignation—for his colleagues resign together with him. The anti-Papal bill made him some determined enemies, who resolved on every occasion to oppose and thwart the aspersor, as Lord John was considered, of their religion, and the reviver of persecution; but it is not to their hands that his fall is traceable. The constitutional rivals of the party in power—all the Conservatives and Protectionists by common consent absented themselves from the debate and division on which Lord John Russell was beaten by *two* to one by his own friends and followers; so that neither the income tax nor his miserable Budget, wretched as it is, condemned him, nor any of the various causes which the journals in his favour have advanced. The men who throw out the Ministry are one hundred, whose names are now before us, comprising Mr. Locke King's majority on Thursday night, on a motion of extension of the franchise. Out of this hundred, the new Ministry ought constitutionally to be formed; and among them is Mr. Cobden, bound by a pledge to save ten millions by reductions, which, if made Chancellor of the Exchequer, he could not fail to redeem. The Nestor of economy, Mr. Hume, would find his place in the succeeding Ministry, establish the four points, and save us for a few months from Feargus O'Connor and the five points. Mr. Bright might regulate the Irish difficulty, as viceroy, promising to be the *last*, for the good of the church; and Mr. M'Gregor, at the Treasury, Mr. Muntz, at the Mint, and Mr. Anstey, to *impeach* the preceding Ministry, might find fitting places in the new Cabinet. These are the men to be *tried* before any other party in the state.

Dr. Scoresby ascertained in a passage across the Atlantic from Boston to Liverpool, in the *Hibernia*, (Cunard Steamer,) in March 1848, N. lat. 51 deg., W. long. 38 deg. 50 min., wind blowing a strong gale from W.S.W., and again for 30 hours a violent N.W. gale, the vessel going at the rate of nine knots per hour, that the altitude of the large waves was 43 feet, the mean distance from wave to wave 559 feet, and the width from crest to crest 600 feet. The interval of time between each wave succeeding the former one in the ship's wake was 16 seconds, and the estimated velocity of each wave, at the rate of 32½ miles per hour. On comparing the above computations with others ascertained in a different way by Mr. Scott Russell they were found to tally with his.

The Voltaic Light.—An experiment has been made, in the chemical lecture room of the Polytechnic Institution, in the presence of a select party of scientific persons, to test the power of the voltaic light, for which Mr. Allman has obtained patents, and to prove that the light could be kept up continuously. The result, as far as the experiment went, was satisfactory, the light continuing without intermission to diffuse the most brilliant rays for several hours. This is considered a great advance in electric lighting, as in former experiments the spark has been intermittent and flickering. It is stated that the expense of lights of this class would be less than the expense of gas, even at the reduced rate, and that in the event of the invention being brought into general use, its expense would be greatly diminished. The brilliancy was of extreme intensity.—*London Sun.*

America exists to reproach and reform the world. There is a providence in these things. The rough and ready republicans expand themselves over a universe—the Union has just been enlarged by territories as large as Europe, and already the new state of California exports half a million of gold a month, and prepares to open a steam communication with China and Japan. The Pacific becomes the highway of nations, and enterprises unheard of approach maturity, while the mind of the ancient world is absorbed on the miserable subjects of divine right and sectarian controversy. The majesty of civilization and commerce brightens regions rich and vast, while Europe pauses to parley with idiot legitimists and ancient nonentities. The republic of America bids fair for the mastery of the universe, and will achieve it.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The Crows of Ceylon.—We cannot dismiss Colombo without noticing the immense flocks of carrion crows that infest Colpetty; these birds abound in every part of Ceylon, but we think their number and audacity are more manifest in this part of the island than elsewhere. These creatures are much larger than their European brethren, the plumage is thicker, and more glossy, and assuredly there is much speculation in their eyes; in short, we think them very handsome-looking, intelligent birds. No sooner did the first glimmer of daybreak appear, than their loud and incessant guttural, kha—haa, kha—haa, kha—haa, used to break our matinal slumbers. The boldness, thievish propensities, and perseverance of these creatures, are almost incredible. We have known a crow to fly into the breakfast room, hover over the toast-rack seize a slice of bread, and fly off with it, although there were people seated at table: we have witnessed other marauders hop on to the sill of the cookhouse window, and there remain watching, with the utmost inquisitiveness, the movements of the cook, and no sooner was the man's back turned, or a favourable opportunity occurred, than the barefaced feathered thieves would pounce on some article of food, and make for the nearest tree, or roof of the building, there to devour it at their leisure. We have heard, but did not see the act perpetrated, that a crow appropriated a piece of cake, that a child of six years old was eating, despite the efforts of the little unfeathered biped to drive the feathered one away; but we can positively affirm that we have seen the crows flying off with substances from our dwelling in Colpetty that were nearly as heavy and bulky as their own bodies. There was one fellow whom we had christened the old soldier (from his bravery, and because he had lost the lower half of one leg in the field of battle possibly, as a piece of red rag was tied around the stump; for aught we know to the contrary, this might have been a novel order of the grater), whose daring and audacity were beyond credence. This bird used absolutely to attempt to take food from a dog whilst eating, and very frequently succeeded; the enemy would naturally open its mouth, to snap or bark at the creature who was pecking or pulling at the food—the crow would then avail itself of this opportunity to fix the beak in the coveted morsel. Constantly we have seen these daring exploits rewarded with success, the bird flying off in triumph with the spoil, and perch on the branch of a neighbouring tree, under which the dog would stand angrily barking, as he looked up at the robber leisurely eating the food in security, that had been purloined absolutely from between his teeth.—*Sirr's Ceylon and the Cingalese.*

(From the Daily Alta California, Feby. 29.)

Immense Excitement—Murder and Lynch Law at Sacramento.—We announced yesterday the shooting of a man in Sacramento. The facts were as stated by us. A gambler by the name Frederic J. Rowe, shot a citizen by the name of George Myers. Rowe was taken into custody by the officers. The people assembled and appointed a Committee of Investigation. Colonel Kewen appeared as counsel for the prisoner. After an investigation of four hours the Committee drew up the following report:—

"We, the Committee of Investigation, appointed by our fellow citizens to investigate the circumstances of the unfortunate occurrence that took place this afternoon, in this city, do report that after a full and impartial examination in the premises, we find.

That at about two o'clock, P.M., this day, Frederic Rowe and some other person, whose name is unknown, were engaged in an altercation which originated at a gambling table in the Mansion House; and that after said parties had proceeded into the street, and were there fighting, Charles Myers, who was passing in the street, interfered, with words, by requesting them to desist fighting or to "show fair play"—that immediately thereafter said F. Rowe called out, "What the devil have you to say," and then drew his pistol, and without further provocation, shot said Charles Myers through the head.

Signed by the Committee."

The people then resolved that the prisoner be taken out and hung. Mr. Harris, deputy sheriff, resisted, but the people broke open the door, took out the prisoner, took him to an oak tree, and hung him by the neck until he was dead. The execution took place at 10 o'clock at night, in the presence of four thousand persons, the scene being made terribly distinct by bonfires.

We are informed by a gentleman that Myers, who was shot in the head by Rowe, is likely to recover.

(From Daily Alta California.)

Grass Valley Gold Vein.—Another proof of the great abundance of auriferous quarts and its exceeding richness has been shown us. Mr. Donohue, from Grass Valley, five miles this side of Nevada City, brought into our office, yesterday, some of the richest and most beautiful specimens of auriferous quartz that we have yet seen. It seems that three individuals bought out at little expense several claims of other persons upon the vein at Grass Valley. They then hired fifteen or twenty men, and by mere manual labor, breaking the quartz with hammers, have obtained gold enough to pay all expenses, and in ten days have made over 20,000 dollars clear. In one instance a piece of rock 25 lbs. weight yielded 200 dollars. They have, in addition, thirty tons of rock laid up ready for labor. Three or four machines are about being put in operation in the vicinity. The ledge can be traced for many miles. The quartz is found from 10 to 30 feet below the surface.

We present our readers with a Census of the British Population of Shanghae, which we have been kindly favoured with by our Vice-Consul.

CENSUS TAKEN AT SHANGHAE
OF THE
BRITISH POPULATION.

31st March, 1851.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Age.	*Number.*	*Age.*	*Number.*
Less 1 Year	2	Less 1 Year	4
1 Year	2	1 Year	2
3	3	2	3
4	3	3	1
8	1	5	1
10	1	11	1
15	4	19	1
16	2	20	2
17	2	21	1
18	1	24	3
19	7	25	2
20	3	26	1
21	7	27	1
22	5	28	1
23	9	29	1
24	7	30	4
25	20	31	2
26	18	32	1
27	13	33	1
28	16	35	1
29	12	39	1
30	17	50	1
31	6	56	1
32	9	64	1
33	6		
34	4		
35	13		
36	3		
37	4		
38	2		
39	2		
40	5		
41	2		
42	4		
43	1		
44	1		
46	1		
48	1		
51	1		
55	1		
58	1		
60	1		
Total	218	Total	38

Country.	*Males.*	*Females.*
England,	137	34
Scotland,	46	3
Wales,	2	..
Ireland,	8	..
B. India,	20	1
B. America,	2	..
B. West Indies,	3	..
Total	218	38

	Males.	*Females.*
Married,	52	22
Single,	154	4
Children 11 Years and under,	12	12
Total	218	38

Males and Females, *Total* 256.

Classification of Male Population.

Government Officers,	5
Merchants,	31
Mercantile Assistants,	44
Professional men,	10
Missionaries,	9
Storekeepers,	5
Artizans,	6
Servants,	5
	115
Mariners,	91
Total	206

SHIPPING NEWS.

The *Mandarin*, Captain Pipon, made the passage from San Francisco here in 48, not 52 days, as was erroneously stated in our last number; she left San Francisco on the 1st March, arrived at Hoahoo, Sandwich Islands on the 15th March, and anchored at Woosung, on the 19th April, being a clear passage of only forty eight days.

The *Fanny*, Captain Kelly, left there on the 4th March, and arrived here on the 26th instant, clear passage 51 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
April 25	Fanny	A. barque		Kelly	California	Mar. 4	Ballast	Russell & Co.
,, 29	Sir Herbert Compton	B. barque	346	Browne	Bombay	Feb. 14	Opium	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
,, 30	Island Queen	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Apr. 19	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
May 1	Audax	B. schr.	151	Glover	Hongkong	Apr. 19	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 1	Eucles	B. ship	372	Sutherland	Amoy	Apr. 16	Sugar, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.

PASSENGER,—per *Island Queen*, H. H. Kennedy, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 29	Sidney	B. schr.	206	Wild	Bombay	Ballast	Lindsay & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alverton	Mar. 3	B. barque	409	Buckland	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Freight or Charter	
Androklos	Apr. 17	Danish bq	300	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.		
Audax	May 1	B. schr.	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	6th Instant
Coreyra	Mar. 29	B. brig	164	Stevenson	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Eucles	May 1	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Fanny	Apr. 25	A. barque		Kelly	Russell & Co.		
Island Queen	Apr. 30	B. schr.	195	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	To-morrow
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Mandarin	Apr. 20	B. barque	344	Pipon	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Freight or Charter	
Sir Herbert Compton	Apr. 29	B. barque	346	Brown	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Success	Apr. 19	B. ship	331	Hewitt	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owner.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Busache	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maadeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Androklos*, from London:—

12,400 pieces Grey Shirtings.
5,050 ,, White do.
600 ,, Woollens.
450 peculs Lead.
800 ,, Flints.
8 cases Buttons.
57 ,, Marine Stores.
300 boxes Glass.
47 tons Coals.
300 packages Stores.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.—Feby. 5, Salus, and 10, Plantagenet, from Shanghae.

AT LIVERPOOL.—Jany. 25, Fanny Chapman, and Feby. 13, Elizabeth Moore, from Shanghae.

SAILED FROM LONDON.—Jany. 28, Propontis, and Feby. 18, Magellan, for Shanghae.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Jany. —, Ken; 27, Duchess of Lancaster; and Feby. 11, Annette Gilbert, for Shanghae.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK FROM SHANGHAE.—January 22, Annie Buckman, sailed Oct. 2d, 111 days; 24, Robert Pulsford, Sept 13, *via* Canton Oct. 6, 130; 30, Reliance, Oct. 4, 117; Feby. 5, Tartar, Oct. 16, 110; Panama, not reported, she sailed from Shanghae Oct. 11.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 29, Sidney, *for* Bombay.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Magellan, Oliver Cromwell, Propontis.
Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion, Duchess of Lancaster, Duilius, Ken, Olivier van Noord, and Panic.
California.—Anstiss.
Bombay.—Virgilia.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Aricenis, Mazeppa, Nymph, and Race Horse.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals, *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Duilius	Liverpool	331	Oct. 10	1,783,792	306,571	..	2,219	800	71	..	..
Ken	Liverpool	327	Jany. 18	2,156,560	22,040	..	60	..	..	..	..
Duchess of Lancaster	Liverpool	396	,, 27	3,104,770	118,040	..	62	..	..	..	..
Propontis	London	255	,, 28	1,148,310	38,000	..	45	..	..	..	..
Annette Gilbert	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,500	..	2,503	300	..	..	..
Magellan	London	359	,, 18	914,200	44,300	..	602	560	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,841	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,973
Year 1847-48	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,659	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,243	435,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	550,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	103,071	43,391	110	318,109	209,002	60,075	823,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	39,223	503,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	13,915
Year 1849-50	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	108,061	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49	33,677,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,323
Year 1849-50	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,131
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,491

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trelman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
1 Vessel		1850—	July Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			Aug. ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			Sep. ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			Oct. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			Nov. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			Dec. ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 ,,		1851—	Jany. ,,	316,739	..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Mandarin	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Menam	472	April 15	Hongkong	350,000	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th April, 1851,				1,513,969	13,310	15,412	1,542,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	2,065,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmury	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	July Total	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			Aug. ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	911
3 ,,			Sep. ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			Oct. ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			Nov. ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			Dec. ,,	1,341,320	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 ,,		1851—	Jany. ,,	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 ,,			Feby. ,,	1,069,491	101,658	15,950	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,040	17,768	32,863	15,930	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
				15,876,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	17,082,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,841,901	18,924,838	13,088	37,100	139	911
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	,, 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	,, 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Trent,	236	April 14	London	233,338	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	34
Albemarle,	704	,, 20	London	272,526	2,025	28,729	..	333	304,213	..	..	..	11,575	7,624	600	19,799	324,012	1,871	13,300	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 20th April, 1851,				18,255,986	591,292	376,585	3,733	276,320	19,503,916	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,368,416	15,323	50,400	139	978

Cargoes per *Lively* and *Monarch*, not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	Sept. to Dec. Total	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,200,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	851
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	19
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	..
Celestial,	860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,325	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 4th March, 1851,				3,386,541	39,782	14,160	3,440,483	3,128,046	237,808	1,197,369	513,962	654,395	404,207	6,135,787	9,576,270	239	37	22.40	851

Cargo per *Saint Patrick* and *Carrington* to New York will be given shortly.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	,, 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	845	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar*, *Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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